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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party after receiving them

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Norwegian Socialist People's Party

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on June 8 the delegation of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Stein Oernhoei, Chairman of the Norwegian Socialist People's Party, and members of the delegation.

Also present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu and Comrades Kim Yun Son and Li Chong Il, personages concerned.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the delegation to our country and had a talk with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Stein Oernhoei, in his own name and in the name of his Party and the entire members of the delegation, expressed deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for having provided his delegation with an opportunity to visit Korea.

He conveyed friendly greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from Comrade Reidar T. Larsen, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party.

The leader expressed thanks for this and inquired after the health of Comrade Reidar T. Larsen.

The leader emphasized that the present era is an era when stress is laid on independence and the revolution in each country should be carried on independently in conformity with its specific conditions.

Referring to our Party's revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence and to the successes and experiences gained in the struggle for the implementation of this line, the leader stressed that it is important for one to firmly establish Juche and build an independent national economy by relying on one's own efforts.

The leader also spoke about the importance of the question of establishing a monolithic ideological system in the building of the revolutionary party of the working class.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have succeeded in building socialism in conformity with the actual conditions of their country, Comrade Stein Oernhoei said: The brilliant successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the building of socialism on the principle of self-reliance gave a great encouragement to us and serve as an example for us.

My delegation will return home carrying with it deep impressions of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who set a shining example of independence, he said. He wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life and Korea further prosperity.

On the same day the leader arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

Bulgarian Government Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 7 the Bulgarian government delegation on a visit to our country.

Present were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Venelin Kotsev, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Comrade Choe Jae U, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Han Su Gil, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, were on hand.

Also present was Georgi Mitov, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian embassy in Pyongyang.

On the occasion, the head of the delegation conveyed to the respected and beloved leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung warm greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the BCP and President of the State Council of the BPR, and from the Political Bureau of the CC of the BCP and the Government of the BPR.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He had a friendly talk with the guests.

RSR Doctress and Her Husband

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, received on June 9 Doctress Cornelia Paunescu of the Romanian Socialist Republic and her husband Marcuson Gabril on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Myong Bin, Minister of Public Health.

Also present was Dumitru Popa, Ambassador of the RSR to our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the leader and his wife arranged a luncheon in honour of the Romanian doctress and her husband.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gift to President HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, during his visit to Algeria as a special envoy of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, courteously conveyed on June 1 the Korean colour documentary film "The Visit to Our Country of His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne, the Outstanding Leader of the Algerian People" sent as a gift by the leader to Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria.

On June 3, President Houari Boumedienne saw together with the leader's special envoy the film which the respected and beloved leader sent as a gift.

Also seeing the film were Rabah Bitat, Member of the Council of Revolution and Minister of State for Transport, Layachi Yaker, Minister of Commerce, and leading officials of the Presidential Office and other personages concerned of Algeria.

The party of the leader's special envoy and Ambassador Kang Man Su, and staffers, of the Korean embassy in Algiers also saw the film.

Expressing deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung for his sending such a fine film, President Houari Boumedienne said:

Seeing the film, I recollected once again the happy days of my stay in Korea.

The film show proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. (KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **William Gopallawa**, President of the Republic of Sri Lanka, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sri Lanka.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Carl Gustaf the 16th**, King of the Kingdom of Sweden, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national holiday of Sweden.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Josip Broz Tito** on his reelection as Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of RSVN PRG.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Tunisia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party** on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the legalization of the Finnish Communist Party.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the tenth congress of the Workers' Party of Switzerland.**

The Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malagasy to Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on June 1 credentials from Armand Rajaonarivelo, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malagasy to the DPRK.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Secretary General of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry; and a diplomat of the Malagasy embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the ambassador and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The ambassador, first of all, courteously conveyed to the leader friendly greetings from His Excellency Gabriel Ramanantsoa, Head of the Government of the Republic of Malagasy.

On the occasion the leader noted that Korea and Malagasy are countries belonging to the third world and the relations of friendship and cooperation between them are further strengthening and developing through the common struggle against the oppression and exploitation by imperialism. He asked the ambassador to convey his militant greetings to the Government and people of the Republic of Malagasy for their active support to the struggle of our people for the independent reunification of the country and the building of socialism.

Saying that the era has gone when the imperialists had the world under their thumb and a new era has come when the people of the third world countries who were once exploited have it under their thumb, the leader stressed that it has become an irresistible trend of the times that the world people take the road of independence.

What is important in consolidating the already won national independence and defending independence is the unity of the third world people, the leader said. And he laid stress on the need to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation from a revolutionary standpoint.

Expressing heartfelt thanks to the leader for his precious words, the ambassador said: Korea is the greatest country belonging to the third world. He said he could witness the great achievements of the Korean people during his stay in Korea. He declared that he would actively strive to acquaint his people with the greatest Juche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and the successes of Korea in which that idea is brilliantly embodied.

Noting that the Juche idea is a brilliant idea inspiring the people in their struggle against exploitation and oppression and the successes made by Korea in accordance with the great Juche idea are an example which his people should learn from, the ambassador said that **the words given by the leader on the direction to be followed by the people of the third world give a great inspiring strength not only to himself but also to the people of the third world.**

In conclusion the ambassador stressed that his people will always remain on the side of the Korean people for the victory of the great Juche idea on the international arena and the victory of the cause of the Korean people.

Classical Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published in Many Countries

Immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, are being published in pamphlet form in foreign countries, according to reports.

The "Mitamo" publishing house of Burma, the "Smurit" publishing house of Nepal, the "Mosaic" publishing house of India and the "Ahmad" international publishing house of Pakistan put out the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work "Let Us Further Consolidate and Develop the Great Successes Achieved in the Building of a Socialist Countryside".

The India-Korea Friendship Association and the "Ebro" publishing house of France printed his work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

The "Al Asria" publishing house of Kuwait and the "Ny Dag" publishing house of Sweden brought out the 1974 New Year Address of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The "Mitamo" publishing house of Burma put out the immortal classical work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Planting Orchards Through an All-People Movement".

The "Smurit" publishing house of Nepal published "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause", an immortal classical work of the leader, and the "Tsamenda" publishing house of Nepal printed his talk with the managing editor of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai".

Carried with due respect in these pamphlets are portraits of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His works are now popular with people in these countries and are evoking great response among them. (KCNA)

HANDBILLS DENOUNCING TRAITOROUS PUPPET CLIQUE SCATTERED IN MASAN AREA, SOUTH KOREA

Many handbills were scattered recently in Masan area, south Kyongsang Province, south Korea. The handbills written in the name of the "death-defying corps denouncing Pak Jung Hi" and the "committee for controlling depraved foreigners" condemned the treacherous crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and their high-handed acts of repression according to **Hyokmyong Chonson**, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The handbill written in the name of the "death-defying corps denouncing Pak Jung Hi," under the headline "Let us bury the dictatorial regime!" said:

"What are the 'feats' of Pak Jung Hi during his 13 years in office?

It is a grievous land of robbers where the people become poorer, provided with no job and food, and the five traitors become richer through illicit accumulation of fortunes!

No right to see and hear and no freedom of speaking! Only fascism and intelligence politics hold sway.

Humiliating diplomacy and 'modernization' policy have brought dependence on Japan and loans have ruined the country. At this very moment the whole of south Korea is offered on the altar of economic animals and lewd animals.

Territorial reunification, our desire, is receding farther due to the manoeuvres to prolong the dictatorial regime. Must we put up with this lamentable and cursed situation?

Masses of the people, let us bring a sledge-hammer on the 13-year one-man dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi!

Let us actively assist the valiant struggle of the students!

Release at once the patriotic people and students who fought for justice!

Revoke 'emergency measures' and guarantee democracy!

An end to the policy of dependence on Japan, the policy of selling the country and the nation!

What shame it is to obtain dollars by selling our dear sisters! Stop offering our women to foreign tourists for plaything at once!

Cut the skyrocketing prices and guarantee people's livelihood!

Let us destroy the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship, the obstacle to territorial reunification!"

The handbill scattered in the name of the "committee for controlling depraved foreigners" said under the slogan "Don't allow Japs to act as the master!":

"The second age of governor-general's rule has begun in south Korea flooded with Japanese capital, Japanese commodities, Japanese language and Japs, Japanese fashion and Japanese way of life.

Masses of the people faithful to this country, don't allow the 36-year history of shame to be repeated!

Let us overthrow the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime which prolongs its days by selling the beautiful motherland to the Japs!

Let us join in the nation-saving struggle of the courageous students who have risen up resolutely and establish the sovereignty of the nation by putting a prompt stop to the policy of dependence on Japan!"

South Korean Social Organizations Issue Declaration of National Salvation against Japan's Invasion

According to the radio "The Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification" in south Korea, over ten south Korean social organizations including the Independent Fellowship Society, the Society for Promotion of National Reunification and the March First Fellowship Society made public on March 1 in the joint name a declaration of national salvation against Japan's invasion, on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising, a nation-wide anti-Japanese patriotic movement. It reads:

Fifty-five years ago today, we declared the independence of Korea to the world in the name of the whole nation against Japanese imperialist rule. Recalling the March 1 Popular Uprising, we solemnly declare that we will guard and fight against the Empire of Japan which reveals the intention to invade again the Korean peninsula.

Awake or asleep, we cannot forget the stark fact that our nation still remains divided and is groaning under the tragic situation of fratricidal strife and that this national reality is, in the long run, the scar of our history disgraced by Japanese imperialism.

Japan now tries to fish in the troubled waters by adding fuel to the divided nation and to wirepull our nation again from afar. How can we who saw through Japan's avaricious desire, sit and wait death!

In view of the present international situation mutual economic cooperation should be promoted most reasonably. But Japan intends to turn economic cooperation to evil account unilaterally and increase her influence on the realm of politics and diplomacy by using the economic power. We cannot remain indifferent to Japan's sinister motive.

Nor is this all. Japan tries hard to beautify her crime of the past and reverse the clear historical fact. We cannot but be surprised at this imprudent act. And we cannot keep silence, oblivious of the pride and duty of the independent nation.

We once again declare that we are an independent nation. Especially, we will further heighten the never-to-be-relaxed vigilance against Japan to cope with any disasterous situation.

To begin with, we urge the present "regime" to alter its submissive attitude towards Japan even now, check Japan's economic infiltration, stop introducing pollution industry and offering our women to foreign tourists for plaything, which can never be tolerated even from the humanitarian point of view, and to give up the policy of encouraging the teaching of Japanese in the higher educational institutions, which will dampen the resisting spirit of the nation, and totally do away with the restorationist conception of Japan and the decadent Japanese way of life and fashion prevailing above all, in the ruling circles.

Meanwhile, in view of the past history and present reality of our nation and the path to be followed by our nation in the future, we call upon our people also to always sharpen their vigilance against Japan, the inveterate enemy, most harmful to the prosperity and development of our nation.

There are too many things for us to censure and warn the Japanese government.

We cannot, first of all, repress the indignation at the fact that still lingering on is the unjustifiable conception of racial discrimination, an essential factor, which rendered the Korea-Japan relations tragic in the past.

This is patently proved by the humiliation and persecution of our compatriots in Japan. We point to the concrete symptoms of Japan to use as a shield the Korean peninsula which she had used as her bridgehead for the invasion of the continent in the past. We warn that Japan should give up its wild ambition at once and pay heed to the fact that the Korean peninsula is the Korean nation's sacred homeland which can never be deprived of by others or leased to others.

On the international political arena Japan is regarded as a country interested in the Korean peninsula but we cannot tolerate in the least Japan's infringement on our nation's right to self-determination.

We are resolved, in particular, to explode the pent-up national sentiments and launch an all-out struggle of the whole nation against Japan at a time when Japan reveals in her south Korean policy the neo-imperialist plot to go over from economic cooperation to political domination.

Our nation underwent only sufferings historically—the pillage by Japanese barbarians early in the middle ages, the Japanese invasion of Korea in 1592 and "Korea-Japan annexation". Now that we have been awakened to steadfast national consciousness, we will decisively retaliate upon other nations without hesitation when they torment us.

We are desirous only of the progress of mankind and world peace. We will follow the trend of the times toward the full sovereignty and independence of the nation.

We will oppose any attempt to apply even today the principles of the past when the law of the jungle governed.

We propose that it is the task of the people of the world to put an end to Japan's deep-rooted nature of aggression against Korea by the strength of conscience of mankind. We admit that it is the mission of us neighbouring nation to lead Japan in the right direction in order to prevent the reoccurrence of such an unhappy situation as Japan is reduced to ruins again, given a stern judgement by world history.

We once again state and warn: It is as clear as day that if the present unsound relations between south Korea and Japan continue, the subservient posture of the "government" towards Japan is not reexamined and the sinister policy of Japan towards south Korea not rectified, an unhappy situation will arise before long.

We have drawn a conclusion that Japan's reinvasion is the stumbling-block lying now in the way of putting an end to centuries-old sufferings and misfortunes and building a groundwork for enabling the next generation, defying the sacrifice of our present generation, to enjoy a happy life in a bright world and make a proud contribution to the progress of the nation and mankind as an independent nation of the reunified country.

Clearly proving the national-historic necessity of the anti-Japanese resistance and pledging ourselves before the patriotic martyrs to discharge the duty of national defence as taught by them, we issue today the declaration of national salvation against Japan's invasion.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (33)

Admirably Implementing Self-Defence Military Line

The materials on display in Halls Nos. 78 and 79 show that the self-defence military line presented by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been admirably implemented, thus making it possible to turn the whole country into impregnable iron-wall defences.

Our curator guided us to Hall No. 78.

In the centre of the first wall is a treasured picture of the fatherly leader who is among soldiers. Beside it are his words in golden letters:

"To strengthen our defence power it is essential to carry through the military line of our Party on the basis of equipping the army and the people politically and ideologically. Having defined it as the basic content of its military line to make our army a cadre army, modernize it, arm all the people and turn the whole country into a fortress, our Party has exerted tireless efforts to put this line into practice, and has already attained great successes in this respect. In the future, too, we should continue to abide by the Party's military line and implement it thoroughly."

We took every word to our hearts and came to realize once again that our Party's military line propounded by him is an original policy, a further development of Marxist-Leninist theory on military affairs and that it is the most scientific, revolutionary line which was formulated, in consideration of the specific features of modern warfare and the law governing revolutionary war and the incomparable superiority of the socialist system.

Exhibited on another wall are materials illustrating how energetically the leader worked to prepare the men of the People's Army politically and ideologically. He wrote a number of articles including the classical work "On Strengthening Political Work in the People's Army", and frequently visited army units to see how they were studying and help them in their study. Pictures are also displayed to show the soldiers engaged in study to equip themselves with his great revolutionary thought, Juche idea. Newspaper scraps reporting their study are also seen.

The curator told us that the leader attached primary importance to firmly arming the People's Army and the entire people politically and ideologically in carrying through the Party's military line.

She brought home to us visitors the fact that under the wise guidance and utmost care of the leader the men and officers of the People's Army could become the one-beats-a-hundred, steel-like militant ranks possessed of the political, ideological merits unlike the army of the exploiting class and that they could be trained to become revolutionary fighters ready to defend and safeguard the leader with their lives in any adversity and to carry out his orders and instructions to the end unconditionally.

Seen on still another wall are the bold-faced letters reading "Converting the Entire Army into an Army of Cadres" and the materials showing what measures the leader took for the improvement of educational work at officer-training schools in order to put into effect the policy of training each man as a cadre. Also on display are news scraps dealing with the combat and political training intensified at army units to implement the policy.

These materials are enough to bring us to fully understand that our Party's policy of making the entire army a cadre army is a wise policy, because it not only enables the People's Army to make its combat power mighty enough to defend the fatherland admirably but also renders it possible to increase the reserves of commanding personnel and expand the people's armed forces rapidly by getting every soldier ready to undertake and perform the duty of a higher rank in case of emergency.

We moved forward before the wall bearing the letters "Modernization of Army" in bold relief. Seen below are historical records of on-the-spot-guidance given by the leader in the People's Army units and many other materials showing that they are equipped with modern weapons on a magnificent scale.

These materials give visitors a firm conviction that our People's Army can wipe out any enemy should he attack us, for it is well prepared politically and ideologically and well equipped with the latest type of weapons and combat materiel.

Pointing to the historical data on show one by one, the curator gave us explanation about the leader's original line of arming all the people and fortifying the whole country and about his wise leadership for its implementation.

As a result, we felt afresh that the leader took measures to strengthen the nation's defence capabilities in line with the requirements of modern warfare and, consequently, the most powerful, all-people, all-nation defence system has been established in our country under which the People's Army, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards and all other people can fight in unity and defeat any aggressors at one stroke by relying on rock-firm strongholds, no matter how and where they may attack.

Materials in Hall No. 79 tell us that our People's Army under the wise guidance and the paternal care of the leader has become a cadre army, each of the men being the equal of a hundred or a thousand enemies, armed with the monolithic ideology of the Party and well trained militarily; it has grown into an invincible revolutionary army fully equipped with powerful means of attack and defence.

The bold-faced letters on the wall read "Retaliate for 'Retaliation' and Wage All-out War against All-out War". Exhibited there is the letter of apology in which the US Government expressed regret to the DPRK Government and people for the crime of its armed spy ship "Pueblo" which was captured during its hostile activities after illegal intrusion into our territorial waters. Besides, on display are the weapons and belongings of the enemy's armed spies and the materials showing how the US imperialist large spy plane "EC-121" was downed by a single shot.

Looking around the halls, we felt a burning desire to take vengeance on US imperialism, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, for its aggression on our country that dates back a hundred years ago, and at the same time, we felt high pride in having the capabilities of defending our country and annihilating any invaders without a loss of time.

Leaving the museum we took greater pride in making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader who put forward the self-defence military line and has wisely led our people to implement it and built a powerful socialist state with impregnable defences as we have. And we hardened our determination to remain single-heartedly loyal to the leader.

Kwak Chun Man

Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee Supports SPA Proposal to Replace Armistice Agreement with Peace Agreement

The Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee sent a letter to the US Congress supporting the proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, according to a report from Oslo.

The letter said:

We consider that this concrete proposal constitutes a realistic and fair measure which will help toward the relaxation of tension and restoration of genuine peace in Korea and, furthermore, the removal of danger and menace to peace in Asia and the world. We also consider that this proposal accords with the interests of the entire Korean people and their ardent desire for national reunification and the interests of the American people, too.

The letter demanded that the US Congress make every sincere effort so successful talks or negotiations may be held between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States on the basis of the proposal on concluding a peace agreement advanced by the DPRK side. (KCNA)

The Leader of the People

"I'm Glad to See Your Desires Have Been Fulfilled"

Comrade Li's couple returned home from Japan on December 20, 1960. Before repatriation they had been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and racial contempt there.

They had a good rest after repatriation and were enrolled in Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and Pyongyang Medical College respectively as they wished.

The state provided them with a modern flat near by their schools.

It happened on the morning of the day after they moved into the new home.

The fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited Comrade Li's home.

The leader's surprise visit embarassed this young couple and they were quite at a loss what to do.

The leader shook hands warmly with them with a smile all over his face.

"You must have had a hard time of it in the past!" Saying so, he patted Comrade Li on the shoulders.

Overwhelmed by deep emotion he could not speak a word, his eyes wet with tears.

The leader who remained silent for a while patting him on the shoulders, said, "Let me have a look at your new life," and went into the room, following the newlyweds.

Looking around the kitchen and bedroom he found there all necessary household effects. Then he asked them with an affectionate tone, "What kind of jobs did you take up?"

Comrade Li replied that according to their wishes he was enrolled in Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute and his wife, Pyongyang Medical College. With a look of satisfaction on his face, the leader said, "I'm glad to see your desires have been fulfilled."

The moment the past memories flashed through Comrade Li's mind. Leaving behind his sick parents in south Korea, he went over to Japan with a sole desire to learn and entered a college, but he was obliged to give up his study three months after his enrolment because of lack of school expenses. Around this time scholarships sent by the leader reached out to the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan. Thus he was able to resume his study.

The leader asked them where their parents were living and if they had any problems in their family life. Then he told the couple that he hoped they would study through college with honours, though it meant hard study, while keeping house.

Leaving the flat, the leader wished for them a happy life and reiterated that they should study hard and become eminent specialists.

Greatly moved by the love of the fatherly leader the couple could not find proper words to say while seeing the leader off. But a firm determination was born in their hearts:

"We, embraced in the care of the great leader, will make his great revolutionary idea our bones and flesh and become the revolutionary soldiers single-heartedly and boundlessly faithful to him."

Victorious Battle on the Aohaerchi River

Our people now mark the significant 35th anniversary of the victorious battle on the Aohaerchi River at a time when they are vigorously launching the grand forward movement for huge socialist construction.

The battle on the Aohaerchi River fought in June 1939 was a battle waged following the battle in the Musan area in the homeland under the command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was one of the major battles which dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The Japanese imperialists who had been hit hard by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army during its operation in the Musan area were engrossed in "mopping out" the KPRA by mobilizing even their "crack units" and airplanes at that time.

Having seen through the enemy's attempt, the leader exhausted the enemy by making him wander about the steep mountainous areas for several days. Then he massed all the units in Hamjibak-gol valley in Holung county.

Receiving a report from the reconnoitering party, the leader learned that the enemy's "punitive force" would swarm into the place where our units were stationed. Then he decided to drive them into the banks of the Aohaerchi River before Feimen village and was ready to strike them hard.

Early on the morning of June 6, the KPRA units softly hid themselves on both sides of the road favourable for them to attack the pursuing enemy. Meanwhile, they made a fire and dispatched a decoying party consisting of a small number of guerrillas to draw the enemy up to the line along which they were deployed.

As soon as it was day, some 200 "punitive troops" appeared.

When the enemy passed the line along which our guerrillas were in ambush, a machine gun report was heard from the Headquarters. It was a signal for firing.

The thunders of fire reverberated through the valley.

With the bugle sounding a charge, the KPRA men rushed into the enemy's position and mercilessly crushed the enemy.

Suddenly attacked by our men in this way, the enemy troops were completely annihilated.

Having so successfully wiped out the enemy in the battle on the Aohaerchi River the leader ordered his men to rest there. Even during a brief time of rest he carried on political work among the people there, while establishing contact with the Musan area.

The victorious battle on the Aohaerchi River was of great significance in bringing about greater upsurge in the Korean revolution.

It struck the enemy with great terror at the time when he became extremely frantic. Along with the battle fought in the Musan area, it was conducive to harassing the enemy's rear and curbing and frustrating his aggressive manoeuvres by giving a tremendous blow to the enemy from behind.

Moreover, this victory of the KPRA unit in the battle on the Aohaerchi River was also of great significance in expanding and strengthening the mass basis of the revolution.

Along with all other victorious battles fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, this victory in the battle on the Aohaerchi River can be attributed only to the superb strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

No matter how difficult and complicated the circumstances and conditions might be, he always had the enemy's aim and tactical attempt at his fingertips, accurately judging even the suddenly changing situation to crush the enemy. These were his Juche-motivated tactics.

Like many battles fought during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the battle on the Aohaerchi River was a battle that went a long way toward fatherland restoration. It will shine forever in the annals of our people's struggle.

Kim Gwang Su

Rural Theses of President KIM IL SUNG — A Historic Document Giving Excellent Answers to Solution of Socialist Rural Question and Clearly Pointing to Short Cut to Building of Socialism and Communism

Grand Scientific Forum Held in Tokyo, Japan,

In Celebration of 10th Anniversary of Publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", Work of Genius of the Leader

A grand scientific forum was held in Tokyo recently to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician.

Photos were on display in the hall in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses of the rural question by the respected and beloved leader.

Placed with due respect in the photo exhibition hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

Also on display there were "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" and other immortal classic works of the leader and "Kim Il Sung: Biography", "Among the People" and many other materials showing the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the leader.

Present at the scientific forum were all the members of the scientific and cultural delegation of our country headed by Kim Gi Nam, Editor-in-Chief of the journal *Kunroja*, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Invited to the scientific forum was Li Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Present at the scientific forum were Prof. Kaoru Yasui of the Hosei University who is Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and officials of this committee, Honorary Prof. Yuji Takahashi of the Tokyo University and other university professors, men of science from research institutions and representatives and members of the "Society for Study of Works of Kim Il Sung" at the Tokyo University and many other study groups of his works as well as public figures of various strata, more than 200 in all.

A message of greetings reverently addressed to the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind and the most outstanding thinker and theoretician of our time, carrying the profound thanks of the entire attendants, was adopted at the scientific forum amid their enthusiastic applause.

Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, spoke at the forum on behalf of the sponsor.

He stressed: The Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung achieved shining victory and success in socialist revolution and in all realms of socialist construction including the rural question and successfully realized the cause of making their country the world's first tax-free country, the cause no one had ever realized. This is an epochal event brightly illumining the road of not only the Korean history but of the world history as well.

He paid high tribute to President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people and reverentially wished the President good health and a long life.

Next speaker was head of the delegation Kim Gi Nam.

Introduced at the scientific forum were congratulatory messages to the scientific forum from social organizations and the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK and public figures of Japan.

The scientific forum heard a scientific report on the subject "Agricultural-Economic Significance of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question" by Tatsuya Hishinuma, ex-professor of the Tokyo Education University and member of the Japan Science Council, and a report on the subject "The Theory and Policy of the Socialist Economy in Korea—Economic Elaboration of the Juche Idea" by Prof. Atsushi Motohashi of the Yokohama National University.

Then head of the delegation Kim Gi Nam delivered a report on the subject "'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country', the Immortal Classic Work of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Is a Great Programme for the Final Solution of the Rural Question".

Concluding the scientific forum, Prof. Yasuo Kondo of the Musashi University emphasized: President Kim Il Sung's theses on the rural question is a programme elucidating the tasks raised after the triumph of the socialist system, especially in the transition period for communist construction. It is a historic document that gives correct solution to the socialist rural question which no one had ever clarified and which had found no solution in any other country.

He stressed that such scientific forum should be held frequently to learn from the advanced social system and theories of Korea and move forward, guided by the Juche idea.

The May 18 meeting of the scientific forum was followed by the philosophical idea, history and political economy sub-committee meetings on the 21st. The sub-committee meetings were attended by over 350 persons.

At the philosophical idea sub-committee meeting Jinya Kawamura, professor of the Yokohama National University, delivered a report on the subject "The Formation of the Juche Idea".

He first quoted the words of the great leader President Kim Il Sung:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The reporter said: The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake but the guiding idea of revolution and construction founded in the course of complex revolutionary struggle.

He referred in detail to the fact that the respected and beloved leader thoroughly established Juche in the Korean revolution and paved a new road of the communist movement and national liberation struggle in Korea.

Pointing to the revolutionary lines and policies set forth by the President, basing himself on the great Juche idea, during the Five-Year Plan and the Seven-Year Plan, he noted: Especially "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work, is a historic document clearly pointing to a short cut to the building of socialism and communism.

Member of the delegation Li Sang Hun, Vice-Director of the Philosophy Institute of our country, delivered a report on the subject "The Immortal Juche Idea Founded by the Respected and Beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung Is the Most Scientific Guiding Idea of Revolution and Construction".

The history sub-committee meeting heard a report on the subject "The Idea of State Construction Expounded by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Its Brilliant Embodiment" delivered by member of the delegation Kim Yong Sop, Dean of a Faculty of the Pyongyang Normal College No. 1, and a report on the subject "On the Question of Japanese Imperialism and Colony and the Question of Big Japanese Landlord Class in Korea" by Kyoji Asada, professor of the Komazawa University.

The political economy sub-committee meeting heard first a report on the subject "The Point in Question Concerning the Understanding of the Socialist Constitution of Korea and the Japanese Constitution" by Seikichi Hariu, professor of the Tokyo Metropolitan University.

He explained the originality of the Socialist Constitution authored in person by President Kim Il Sung.

Having the new Socialist Constitution reflecting the shining successes made in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, Korea, once a backward colonial country, is moving forward dynamically at the head of the vigorously advancing third world, he noted.

Then the sub-committee meeting heard a report on the subject "Korea's New Socialist Constitution and Juche Idea" by Takeo Tamura, lecturer on the Ibaraki University.

The sub-committee meeting also heard a report on the subject "The Unique Idea of Building an Independent National Economy Founded by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Its Great Vitality" by member of the delegation Ryom Won Sam, Dean of a Faculty of the National Economy Institute.

The scientific forum and its sub-committee meetings proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the attendants' pride and honour of studying the great Juche idea and revolutionary theories of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung. (KNS-KCNA)

Scientific Report of Tatsuya Hishinuma,

Ex-Professor of Tokyo Education University and Member of Japan Science Council (Gist)

Tatsuya Hishinuma, Ex-professor of the Tokyo Education University and member of the Japan Science Council, made a scientific report on the subject "The Agricultural-Economic Significance of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question" at the scientific forum held in Tokyo on May 18 to mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by President Kim Il Sung.

The reporter said:

As an agricultural research worker, I took great pains with the agricultural problem. But the theses authored by President Kim Il Sung solved this question. The Juche idea running through the theses on the rural question carries world-shaking, tremendous significance in the building of a new Korea.

What I felt most strongly, reading the work of the President is, firstly, the spirit of valuing man that runs through the work, he said, and went on:

President Kim Il Sung teaches us that valuing the people most, viewing and judging everything attaching the greatest importance to man and placing everything in the service of man is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea.

I learned this profound humanity in the theses.

The theses grasped our hearts so powerfully because such humanity underlies it, I think.

What I felt particularly deeply, reading the theses is, secondly, the fact that the "constitution" of agriculture is correctly grasped.

It is pointed out in the theses that "agriculture in our country has a number of specific features with regard to its natural and geographical conditions, its structure of crop acreage and its system of land cultivation" and that "intensification of agriculture" is the basic policy of the Party in farming, and that "The most important crop in agricultural production is grains....

"The immediate task in grain production is to increase rice output and markedly raise total grain yields, so as to assure sufficient supply of rice for all the people and to lay solid foundations for the further development of all the other branches of agriculture including stockbreeding."

This policy brought about today's agricultural development and, furthermore, the development of industry, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and gave birth to the first no-tax country in the world, I believe.

It stems from love of one's people to confirm the specific features, "constitution", of the agriculture of one's country.

As President Kim Il Sung has said, the policy of increasing fruit and stockbreeding production while giving priority to the rapid increase of rice production is being successfully carried out.

In the DPRK the orientation respecting the "constitution" of agriculture of the country has gained rich results.

We should be deeply mindful of this point.

What I felt deeply, reading the theses is, thirdly, respect for peasants and the remoulding of peasants.

According to the theses, one should think man first when he thinks of production. Production is the struggle of man to conquer nature.

Man is the master in this struggle. The peasants are the masters in agriculture.

One cannot develop agriculture without enlisting the peasants' creativeness and talents.

President Kim Il Sung puts his heart and soul into giving fullest play to the creativeness and talents of peasants while giving on-the-spot guidance to farms.

I also felt that the theses lays emphasis on another aspect. That is, peasants are respected and, at the same time, efforts are being made to remould them into men of a new type. In other words, it is the remoulding of peasants and the three revolutions, technical, cultural and ideological, pursue this purpose.

The theses stresses that among these revolutions priority should be given to the ideological revolution.

As for the cultural revolution, it is an important task to raise the cultural and technical level of peasants, train rural technical cadres, change the old looks of the countryside, liquidate all sorts of backward way of life and customs and build the life in a cultural and hygienic way.

In my point of view, the cultural revolution is a great work to remould man into man of a new type and it is for the establishment of humanity of a higher level, I suppose.

The same can be said of the ideological revolution which is given greatest importance in the theses. For example, such practices as arming peasants more firmly with the spirit of loving labour, cultivating the spirit of opposing old things and taking to new things and the spirit of loving the future among peasants, and arming them with revolutionary optimism, bespeak that study should not be for the sake of study and theory not be for the sake of theory.

What I felt strongly, reading the theses is, fourthly, detailed guidance to peasants.

The county co-operative farm management committee maintains a unified control over the agricultural specialists and over state enterprises in the service of agriculture, and organizes and guides the management activities of the co-operative farms directly on the spot.

The purpose of the local-industry factories built in all counties is to increase the income of peasants and further stimulate the development of agricultural and sideline production in the countryside. As for trade, the county should direct special attention to the supply of manufactured goods to the countryside and, at the same time, to the improvement of service for the peasants' life.

The idea that the master of agriculture is peasants is reflected here correctly and fully.

Revolutionary Opera

"Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member"

Our artists have recently put on the stage the revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member", an opera based on the immortal classic under the same title created in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The background of this opera traces back to the 1930's when the national and class antagonism between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists became extremely acute.

The opera applies the realistic method in vividly showing how an honest-minded, poverty-stricken young peasant gradually becomes politically conscious through bitter experience and takes the road of revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."

For the people who are condemned to all manner of distress, sufferings, racial humiliation and maltreatment under the yoke of colonial slavery, there is no other way but to fight the enemy to lead a true life.

Man should maintain the spirit of independence; this great truth is well embodied in this opera through the well-refined artistic portrayal of its hero.

Gap Ryong, the hero, is son of a farm hand in dire poverty. Father has no one else than Gap Ryong to lay his hope on. So, he tries to do as best he can for his son. He raises chicken to make enough money to prepare his wedding. He buys a piece of linen for the bride.

The village head, a lackey of Japanese imperialism, happens to notice it and takes it away. He barks: I don't care a bit for your son's wedding. What on earth do you want it for? You became one of my farm hands because you couldn't pay the debts to me.

Intolerable insult and humiliation. Father and son have to endure all, unable to protest. Gap Ryong goes to the steep mountain and works in a lumber camp in the hope of earning money to pay back the debt for his father.

He strives to do his filial duty with all his heart by working hard. One day snowstorm rages. Gap Ryong volunteers to get into Slide Valley to cut tree, but is buried in snowslides and barely escapes death. But for the help of his co-workers, he might have been killed. He goes on to work like the devil, prompted by a desire for money. However, he returns home emptyhanded. He then is drafted into the "Self-Defence Corps", a setup formed by Japanese imperialism to repress the people.

He is forced to undergo training, shedding blood and tears and subjected to harsh racial humiliation and maltreatment by the Japanese dwarfs, but withstands them all, cherishing the hope of reuniting with his family in happiness.

Some of his co-draftees run away from the barracks in protest against Japanese imperialism. Gap Ryong thinks it reasonable in every respect but himself refrains from following the suit, afraid that desertion of his post may cost his father dearly.

He runs up against a group of lumberjacks, his former co-workers, a gun of the enemy in his hands. At the moment he feels his heart aching terribly. All the more so because he is under the order to tie up the old man Pak who saved him from under the snowslides. He keenly realizes what he is doing is an indelible crime and one can hardly commit it if ever he has national consciousness.

Life starts causing a big crack in the Gap Ryong's forlorn hope.

Around that time, the Japanese imperialists shoot a SDC man, one of his childhood buddies, because he has tried to desert from the shameful life in the SDC. The unbearable grief and indignation tears at his heart and gets him to cry over the fate of his friend who is lying dead under his nose, full of resentment.

He continues to endure the frightful lot in the SDC solely for the sake of his father.

The enemy drives out all the villagers to the battery construction site. Among them is Gap Ryong's father, who is then driven like beasts of burden, lashed by the bloody whips.

The enemy, in the long run, kills him in cold blood for the reason that he is not quick enough in carrying a load of bulky stone.

Gap Ryong's slavish submission comes to the limit of his patience. Simmering anger finds vent in a fight against the enemy. Indignantly he turns his gun on the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges and finishes them off one after another without mercy.

Through the experience woven by blood and tears Gap Ryong comes to realize the truth that the path to his own happiness and that of his family, to man's independence and to restoration of the national sovereignty lies nowhere else than in the struggle to be waged along the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He calls upon the masses to set out on the road of struggle for vengeance and follow the revolutionary army.

We are the fire spreading over the world,
We are the hammers breaking iron chains;
Our hope is in the Red Banner,
Struggle is our only slogan.

At the moment the column moves on amidst the chorus of this "Revolutionary Song", a picture of sublime Mt. Paekdu-san comes into view as if to greet the marchers.

The revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" fully demonstrates the correctness and great vitality of the principles and ways followed in creation of "Pibada" (Sea of Blood)-style opera—splendid materialization of the great leader's Juche-based thought on literature and art and on building up the opera.

Song and music, the basic means of depiction in the opera, sounds beautiful, appealing, profound and vigorous. The theme song is "Chatanga" (Song of Self-Pity) which expresses the feelings of SDC men's grievance and pent-up indignation. Interwoven with this are a variety of songs which reflect the different aspects of the tragic lot of the hero, who has the simple desire for a happy life, the one unrealizable under Japanese imperialist rule, and strives to translate it into reality by enduring all sorts of insult and hardship because he is not yet politically conscious. Thanks to these songs the opera stands out more distinctly in style.

Pangchang plays a great role in filling up possible gaps in the opera, making its dramatic development conspicuous and enriching its ideological content.

Introduced into this opera are different types of nice songs that bring new phase in the folk-song melody.

Moreover, dancing is well combined with the development of its message. It shows the optimistic aspect of the life of our people, who keep themselves pure-hearted though they are exploited and oppressed by the Japanese imperialists, landlords and capitalists. Dancing in the opera is enchanting as a whole. Particularly rich in national flavours is the dancing on the scenes of illusion which impressively represent the hero's boundless desire for a happy life to be built up by farming and reaping rich crops. In good harmony with the graceful *pangchang* and an endless stream of beautiful music, the dancing brings into bold relief the heart-felt desire of the hero. The decor looks moving on actually as the opera's message demands and the hero's fate develops. This method opens up a new path in the art of stage setting.

In the finale the sublime Mt. Paekdu-san makes appearance gradually when the masses rise in revolt and follow the revolutionary army. This method of stage setting serves well in representing the development of the story.

The revolutionary opera "Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Member" is another proud success achieved in the endeavour to create the popular and revolutionary works of literature and art. It is tantamount to a fine textbook that comes in handy in the revolutionary and class education of the working people.

Kim Sun Ryong

Gap Ryong and other members of the Self-Defence Corps and the masses who have risen in revolt, firmly determined to fight for the revolution with fortitude

A VISIT TO THE "CRADLELAND" OF JUCHE (3)

Korea—a Land Where Everyone Can Study and Work Freely

Kenichi Okami [Japan]

(Continued from Our Issue No. 22)

Countryside Prospers, Supported by Workers and State

The Kumsong Tractor Plant is located in the centre of a rural district.

Its site was chosen for the purpose of facilitating shipment of tractors to the countryside.

The workers-help-farmers relation has now become a symbol of the DPRK.

In capitalist society the towns exploit the countryside.

For the sake of towns the peasants are victimized.

Farm land is offered to town-dwellers for their housing. Rice is imported from abroad to export manufactured goods and its domestic cultivation forbidden, as is done in Japan today.

Therefore, the number of those engaged in farming decreases in the countryside and the rural population dwindles gradually. All stream into towns.

In the DPRK just the opposite. Agriculture gets tremendous support from the workers and the state.

Tractors, for instance, are provided at prices next to nil.

The state pays the peasants 60 *chon* for a kilogramme of rice and supplies it to the workers at 8 *chon*. This rice procurement policy serves to improve the farmers' living standards

The workers pay for house-rent approximately 2 per cent of their living cost, whereas the farmers are given state-financed houses.

Students join in lending a helping hand to the farmers in the busy season. To me this was another difference between Korea and Japan.

What I thought was most advanced in the countryside of the DPRK was irrigation and electrification. The next was mechanization and chemicalization. As for irrigation, they carried out such a huge project as to lift water from the large Taedong-gang River. This renders vegetable cultivation possible even in waterless farm villages and on hillside plots. In Kiyang there is a river-harnessed reservoir which is a hundred times the size of Lake Oonuma in Akaki. It is like a lake on a hilltop, a lake into which water is fed by pumping, rather than an artificial lake formed by a river damming.

Dense network of canals and waterways spread all over the country. Everywhere you go, you can see clear water running down them. Vast reservoirs are also used for fish breeding and generation of electric power. Quite rational they are.

All farm villages, without exception, have hospitals which were clinics before. There are halls of culture, too, where films are screened and dramas staged every evening. Added to these are buildings serving as the places for study of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il Sung, nurseries and many other establishments. Generally speaking, rural villages are akin to towns. Bus service is available in all parts of the country, open to even a lone village made up of a few houses. The farmers have no inconvenience. So, they do not yearn for towns. They are in high spirits, because all the people help them.

I went to Chongsan-ri. There was hot-water heat on in every house.

The same was true of a village called Suhung-ri, once a poverty-stricken hamlet that well deserved a nickname: stopover for beggars.

This village is now prosperous. Its hospital has ten beds. Ten doctors serve here.

Enormous favours are granted to the farmers.

They are as closely knitted together as brothers in a family.

Women—Masters of Society

Most of the women in the DPRK are on the job. This is because all conditions are offered for them to work in a happy frame of mind, I think.

Even the women who have children to feed can take up jobs. Their work places are close to their home. For instance, each *dong* (the lowest administrative unit for township) has work places for the women.

Nurseries and kindergartens are attached to all factories and farm villages, without exception. Working mothers can afford time to suckle their babies in their factories.

Moreover, every woman can take employment, if she wants to. A mother who has more than three children is paid wages for 8-hour workday though they work only 6 hours a day. And the women get 77 days' paid ante- and post-natal leave.

Things are so arranged as to lighten their burden of household chores. Electric appliances are in wide-spread use. Rice-cooking plants and laundries serve them. This is of much help to them in their household work.

They may cook rice for themselves, but busy women can buy steamed rice at the rice-cooking plants which have a variety of food to choose from. It would be nice to eat boiled rice hot from the oven.

All the women were neat and tidy. Particularly impressive was the way they dressed their hair. They wear traditional coat and skirt for short outing.

To me they looked very tense and full of enthusiasm, and at the same time calm.

Socialist Education Maximizes Man's Ability

We were shown around the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery where a nurse qualified as assistant doctor takes care of ten kids together with a teacher. In a word, 10 are under the charge of two teachers.

Two hundred employees look after 700 children. It is wonderful, indeed. This nursery had 100 beds which were supposed to be used for ailing tots. Yet only three of the beds were found occupied and 97 others vacant when we visited there.

Children were so well cared for.

The nursery is as spacious as a factory. It has an indoor swimming pool. When we dropped in, the little ones were playing in that warm-water pool cheerfully. Noticing us, all of them rushed to us with loud shouts, each asking for a handshake.

The eldest among them were four-year-olds. Those who looked no more than three years of age offered us their tiny hands.

Amusement rooms were large enough. We found some of the children racing by tricycle and others having a volleyball game in a miniature court, all neatly clad in sport uniforms. Still others in training pants were on iron bars. A model tramcar was seen running inside. It can carry 50 or 60 little passengers. "All right!" the midget conductor said, giving a signal for start. True, all necessary conditions are provided so that they can enjoy whatever games they like—singing, slide slipping or building-blocks playing.

We had a chance to visit two creches in rural villages. They said that one was nice and the other not so fine. But both of them looked splendid to us.

Primary and secondary schools were impressive. The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace left on us particularly deep imprint. In this palace there are 500 or more rooms, and circle activities of over 100 kinds are conducted. Every day, boys and girls go there for extra-curricular activities when the school is over. Besides, they can get driver's license, I was told. The palace accommodates a day upwards of 10,000 pupils and students interested in after-school activities. Facilities are magnificent. The number of teachers exceeds 500, which means that one teacher takes charge of one room. This made me feel that the palace was very nice.

We were entertained with little girls' dance. They performed it quite well like professional actresses. In August last year the Mansudae Art Troupe came to Japan, with little girls included in the cast. Everywhere in the DPRK, you can see such little girls. Needless to say, localities, too, have facilities for extra-curricular activities. All of these will do much to develop children's talents, I thought.

What impressed me deeply was the factory college which workers attend while on the job. It was really amazing.

In Japan it is very difficult to get school education.

In the DPRK workers attend factory colleges in the afternoon, with their wages fully paid.

There is the National Economy Institute where re-education is given to cadres. Among them are many grey-haired persons.

Cadres are re-educated over and over again.

As mentioned above, in the DPRK education is perfect and everybody studies hard. This was what I felt keenly. They said that if one spends a day without studying, one may, in the long run, become good for nothing. Certainly, the subjects include social sciences such as history and economics and specialities on scientific knowledge.

All study tirelessly—light industry workers study what is related to light industry and farmers study agronomy. Even though they master a technique, they have to acquire new technique, because mechanization and automation progress incessantly.

So, they learn assiduously. I could understand the way they felt—if one does not study, he will be lagging behind.

(To Be Continued)

TRUE LIFE

Tale about a College Teacher

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our intellectuals, as socialist working intellectuals, are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the Party and serving our revolution and construction well."

The intellectuals in our country are leading a genuine life as provided by the fatherly leader. They are doing all they can for the Party and the revolution, for the fatherland and the people. There are many stories about their allegiance and devoted service. Follows one about Choe Du Won, senior teacher of the Hamhung Irrigation Institute, a man who dedicated the last ounce of his energy, knowledge and ability to the revolution till the moment he died.

"Let Me Go Back to My Institute"

Choe Du Won was ruminating on a sick bed of a hospital. It was in December 1971, the day before he would be submitted to an operation.

"Will an operation do any good to me?" he wondered, and said "No" to himself, shaking his head dubiously.

He knew well that he was suffering from the incurable disease that is far beyond the reach of modern medicine.

He pored over what was to be done.

"Live a worthy life for the fatherland and revolution even if you are to remain alive for a moment. Then, you can feel pride, the worth of life and happiness. Isn't that so? Well, then how am I to spend my days which are numbered?..."

A picture rose before his eyes of the grief-stricken life he had to live in his childhood when the country was under Japanese imperialist rule. And then came back to his mind the ten years of fruitful and happy life he enjoyed as a teacher of the Irrigation Institute who had been trained in the affectionate embrace of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was indeed a life full of joy.

Choe Du Won was always loved by the students and his colleagues for his sincerity and devotion in his duty to educate the younger generation.

Great was his hope and high was his aspiration.

He strove to bring himself to stand in the van of the advance in the era of automation which had been ushered in thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader.

Forty-one years of his life drifted by. Now, death was staring him in the face. Bitter grief struck him when he realized that he was not standing on the platform but was confined to bed in the hospital. It was intermingled with the pangs of conscience he felt at the thought that he had failed to do so much for the fatherland and the revolution. It was a sense laden with the irrepressible yearning for a true life.

He got out of bed and mumbled to himself: "Let me go back to my institute. Let me work for even a few days more."

This was how Choe refused to undergo an operation and left the hospital for home.

Most Honourable Life

Choe Du Won stood on the platform again, lecture notes in his hand, as if he was a healthy man, and devoted the remainder of his time to writing the teaching material.

He worked on with indefatigable will and devotion, finished writing the first volume of the teaching material made up of some 1,490 sheets of manuscript and sent it for publication.

He then buckled down to writing the next volume.

The collective of his institute could not remain indifferent to this. The Party organization took measures to put him into the hospital again.

On his arrival there, however, he started writing as he had determined to and spent all his time in it except a short break for treatment.

None of the people around him could see that he was a sick man. But the medical workers in charge judged from an ominous symptom in his pulse that the undesirable moment was coming minute by minute.

One day the assistant director of the faculty of the institute paid him a visit in the hospital to see how he was getting along, and found him engrossed in writing on the bed, buried in piles of books and manuscripts.

The assistant director, without even making his compliments to him, walked up to him and stopped him from writing.

"Why, what on earth is driving you like this, teacher? Have you come here to work? You have to understand how your comrades feel for you..."

Thus, he gave him a good talking-to, but his voice quivered with emotion, and with trembling hands he collected the sheets of manuscripts. Choe's eyes glistened with tears as he keenly felt that the scolding was pervaded with the love of his comrades.

"Comrade assistant director, what kind of life is there for me, if I am not writing the teaching material?

To prevent me from writing means an end to my life. I rather think that I am alive now because I am working."

His voice sounded much appealing.

All he wanted to do in face of the impending death was to finish writing the last page of the teaching material without mishap. What he feared most was a possible failure in this job.

At last the second volume was completed in April 1972. He lost no time to leave the hospital and came back to his institute.

The following day he tackled the work of his chair. He put in good order all the scientific and technical materials and experimental data he had prepared for the last ten years, in order to hand them over to the head of the chair. What was more, he made by himself the complicated, experimental apparatuses which were indispensable for the students, as he had long planned to do.

His body was being paralyzed gradually, but his devotion and loyalty kept him high-spirited even. He was eager to do something more for the Party and the revolution, with a pure and sincere heart, not for his own fame or interests. A minute in his life meant a month, nay, a year for a healthy man.

Toward the close of the year, the historic elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held.

Choe Du Won was bedridden, unable to stir an inch.

On the day of the election Choe got out of bed, and changed into one of his best clothes his wife had taken out from the wardrobe at his persistent request. Looking in a mirror, he combed his hair.

Presently, he stood before an itinerant ballot box, holding the ballots in his hands and staring them down for a good while, his face beaming with pleasure.

The members of the election commission were so deeply moved by the way he behaved himself that they wept into their handkerchieves. He seemed to be taking leave of his beloved motherland. His serious figure touched the chord in the hearts of those who were present.

At that moment he must have been thanking the great leader and the government for bringing him the true, worthwhile and happy life! He must have been picturing to his mind his motherland in the age of automation, the country which would be reunified and become ever more prosperous!

A few days after, his tongue got stiff. He could not utter a word.

He asked for a pencil, and wrote word by word:

"...Comrades, please do carry forward what I have left undone.

"I haven't done all that I ought to. But I am dying. This certainly is heart-rending.

"Please, see to it that my children are brought up to become the revolutionary fighters immensely loyal to the respected and beloved leader..."

Leaving this message behind him, he breathed his last, at the age of 41. Choe Du Won's life was not long but invaluable, because it was run through with the unfathomable devotion and allegiance to the Party and the revolution, to the fatherland and the people.

Pak Jong Gu

Public Service Networks Expanded

Over 3,000 public catering and welfare facilities came into being throughout the country over the last three months for the convenience of the people, according to data available at the Committee of Service for the People.

Over 300 restaurants, refreshing drink shops and other public service establishments have opened in Pyongyang and upwards of 500 welfare facilities in South Pyongan Province. Thus, public catering and welfare services have been further improved to promote the convenience of the working people and lessen the household burdens of the women.

This is a concrete expression of the deep love and solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who takes popular policies for our people's happiness. This is a popular measure conforming with the demands of the people for public catering and welfare services, which are growing as they become better off.

Production of Raw Materials for Light Industry Rises Sharply

The chemical industrial workers of the country have chalked up a sharp rise in the production of raw materials for light industry. During the last one month, they registered an increase of 50 per cent in chemical fibre, vinyl chloride and bleaching agents, 30 per cent in carbonate of soda and dyes, 40 per cent in paints and four times in plastic materials compared with the corresponding period last year.

Resolved to supply a wide variety of chemical raw materials to meet the actual demand for the development of light industry, which is rapidly increasing the variety and output of mass consumption goods, they have energetically waged an all-out blitz campaign to recondition equipment and semi-automate and automate it.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to South Hamgyong Province in November last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated rational ways of increasing still further the production at the February 8 Vinalon Complex which is in charge of a big share in the production of raw materials for light industry.

The working people there infinitely faithful to the leader, holding aloft his teachings, vigorously carried out the project for the expansion of capacity in parallel with the technical improvement of the production processes.

This has led to a 20 per cent jump over the like period last year in production on all indices at the complex. Its vinalon producers have doubled the output and vinyl chloride producers lifted their output 1.5 times as compared with the same period last year.

The workers of the Sinuiju and Chongjin chemical fibre mills have further modernized the production processes with full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, raising the output of staple fibre 40 per cent above the figure in the same period last year. **(KCNA)**

Rice-Transplantation Wound up

Rice-transplantation was completed in all parts of our countryside as of June 13, except the extremely small area in the northern mountainous region. It will be much conducive to our efforts to capture the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year.

This success was made possible because of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his deep concern.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"As we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question this year, the leadership personnel in the sphere of agriculture and co-operative farmers must bring about another leap forward in the agricultural production by waging a dynamic battle to attain the goal of grain production envisaged in the Six-Year Plan."

Though the fatherly leader was busy directing all affairs in the revolution and construction, he found time to visit cooperative farms in Pyongyang, South Pyongan Province, North and South Hwanghae Provinces and other districts. He meticulously guided the preparations for this year's farming and subsequent rice-transplantation and thus led our agricultural working people energetically to a new, greater success.

This spring alone, thousands of tractors and lorries plus more than 10,000 transplanting machines were supplied to the countryside thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly leader who directs deep attention to industrializing and modernizing agricultural production and freeing our farmers from the hard, toilsome work.

Under his wise guidance our agricultural working people whose hearts burn with loyalty to him waged vigorous struggle to carry on transplantation well and wind it up opportunely. And the whole Party and the whole country gave assistance to the countryside in every way.

The agricultural working people and volunteers from all towns did rice transplanting by blitz under the uplifted banner of "speed-up campaign" out of the ardent desire to fly a triumphal banner over the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year.

Thus, rice-planting was completed successfully in a short span of time, though the weather conditions were less favourable this spring than usual.

Now they are directing their efforts to weeding with the same intensity displayed in rice-planting.

Han Su Chon

"Mindan"-lined Compatriots and Public Circles in Japan Bitterly Denounce Pak Jung Hi Clique for Repression of South Korean Democratic Figure Kim Dae Jung

A statement was issued on June 3 in denunciation of the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who are atrociously manoeuvring to impose penalties upon the south Korean democratic figure Kim Dae Jung, bringing a murderous trial against him, in the joint names of the eight organizations affiliated with the "Mindan" ("ROK Residents Association in Japan") —the Japan Headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and Promotion of Unification", "Countermeasure Committee for Saving Kim Dae Jung", "Committee for Defence of Independence," "Council for National Unification", Tokyo Headquarters of "Mindan," Kanagawa Prefectural Headquarters of "Mindan", "Youth Union" and Tokyo Headquarters of "Women's Association".

The statement said that the Pak Jung Hi clique sent Kim Dae Jung "an order to appear in court" on the charge of "violation of the election law" and it is intended to impose penalties on him.

Pak Jung Hi and all his ilk are none other than the violators of the election law, for they held the fraudulent elections in an organized way on the strength of the government power and it is they themselves who must stand trial for what they did, the statement pointed out, and said: the Japanese government is to be blamed for the Pak Jung Hi clique's outrage of putting Kim Dae Jung to "trial" in an attempt to punish him.

It went on:

"It is because the Japanese government renounced the demand for restoration to the status quo, made political compromise with the Pak regime and failed to take measures for personal safety of Kim Dae Jung and because it did not want Kim Dae Jung's exit. If not as it claims, the Japanese government should put an end to an uncertain attitude and strongly demand the Pak regime to restore Kim Dae Jung to the status quo without delay."

Figures of the above-mentioned eight organizations held a demonstration in the Sukiyabashi Park, Tokyo, on the evening of June 3, calling for "deliverance of Kim Dae Jung and the immediate release of those who were arrested on the charge of involvement in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy".

Denouncing the repression of Kim Dae Jung, the Japanese politicians made public statements and contributed to newspapers.

Zenmei Matsumoto, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of Japan Communist Party, remarked:

The Pak "regime" kidnapped Kim Dae Jung in Japan in violation of her sovereignty. Since then they have not only turned deaf ears to the demand of the world-wide public opinion for Kim Dae Jung's restoration to the status quo but also committed such a cruelty. This touched off a wave of the indignation of the Japanese people.

Special gravity should be attached to the fact that the Pak "regime" perpetrated a series of illegal acts with a connivance of the Tanaka Cabinet.

The Japan Communist Party resolutely demands that Kim Dae Jung's unconditional restoration to the status quo be guaranteed and that the Japanese government should take diplomatic steps to settle the problem.

Shizuko Sasaki of the "Association for Saving Kim Dae Jung", a member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, pointed out that the Pak Jung Hi clique's aim in recent steps is to put Kim Dae Jung out of action politically and physically and emphasized: This is a part of their manoeuvres to stamp out the democratic forces in south Korea.

She called upon the people to exert all possible efforts to save Kim Dae Jung by stirring up the public opinion at home and abroad.

Yasuyuki Okimoto, a member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Komei Party, disclosed that "a black intention to quench the flames of struggle for democratization and against fascism fiercely flaring up in south Korea nowadays and crush all the democratic forces aspiring after national reunification is hidden behind" the diabolical activity of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, and pointed out:

The Japanese government must strongly demand the south Korean authorities to give complete freedom to Kim Dae Jung.

Tokuma Utsunomia, a member of the House of Representatives from Liberal-Democratic Party, remarked that the action taken by the Pak Jung Hi clique to force Kim Dae Jung to stand trial is quite contradictory to their promise to "guarantee his personal liberty" and thus they broke the "international faith". He sternly warned that the Japanese government should be held responsible for such consequences.

The Japanese **Mainichi Shimbun** carried an editorial entitled "Kim Dae Jung's monition followed with keen attention."

It reads in part:

"If the resumption of trial against Kim Dae Jung makes his exit impossible and, moreover, results in his detention, it will cause greater sensation."

The **Asahi Shimbun** wrote: "The Pak regime has eventually directed their spearhead to Kim Dae Jung in an effort to completely block the movement against the revitalization system". And it said convincingly: Many people in Japan regard the "case of National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" as a put-up job. The recent Kim Dae Jung's monition has confirmed their suspicion.

The daily also released an article from its Seoul correspondent under the heading, "Decided to repress opposition".

The reason for the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's persecution of Kim Dae Jung, the article revealed, is that they made up their mind to bring Kim Dae Jung under a yoke", on all accounts, angered at the fact that "his popularity as a symbol of opposition forces in south Korea never waned either during his life abroad or his long, forced life under house arrest." (KCNA)

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Malicious "Anti-Communist" Campaign

At the "ceremony in commemoration of war dead" on June 6 the traitor Pak Jung Hi talked about "provocation" from the north and croaked about the "anti-communist national salvation" again.

Earlier, on May 30 he convened a "joint meeting of the government and the ruling party" and hatched a sinister plot to map out a large-scale "anti-communist" campaign. He prattled about the need to "have out-and-out anti-communist idea."

Thus, a frenzied "anti-communist" campaign is now inaugurated in south Korea.

On June 3, gangsters of the "Republican Party" got together and deliberated on the "strengthening of the anti-communist posture" and blustered that they would convert their "party" into an "anti-communist" organization. Ever since they have been conducting "anti-communist" propaganda, travelling to all parts of south Korea like a mad dog. This coincided with a meeting of "anti-communist" organizations. The meeting adopted a "resolution" pledging to take the lead in the "anti-communist" campaign to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism". The puppet clique gave instructions to the schools of all levels to set June as a "month of strengthening anti-communist education" and are now on the rampage to infuse the students with the "anti-communist" idea.

Such a frenzied "anti-communist" campaign in south Korea shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are on a headlong rush to treachery to the nation as the days go by.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In south Korea 'anti-communism' is a 'panacea' for the US imperialists and their stooges which 'justifies' all their criminal acts—from suppressing the people and removing political opponents to raising war rackets and encouraging a fratricidal war." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, pp. 403-4.)

Before anything else, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "anti-communist" racket is aimed at hampering reunification and perpetuating the division of the country.

In order to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea, the great national unity should be promoted, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system between the north and the south.

That is why the July 4 North-South Joint Statement clarified great national unity as one of the three principles of Korea's reunification.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cling to the "anti-communist" rackets in gross violation of the Joint Statement from the day succeeding the signing of the statement.

Under the slogan of "anti-communism" they work hard to carry out bloody repression against the patriots and people demanding the country's reunification and remove the political opponents. They brought the north-south dialogue to a deadlock by consistently pursuing the "two-Korea" plot which was already foiled at the UN.

The frantic "anti-communist" din raised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days is nothing but a criminal manoeuvring to incite antagonism between the north and the south to the extreme and to perpetuate the division of the nation by obstructing national unity.

Their desperate, heinous "anti-communist" rackets are also aimed at further intensifying fascist suppression of the student youth and people and political and public figures demanding the democratization of south Korean society and the country's independent, peaceful reunification and stamping out their anti-"government", anti-dictatorship struggle.

As is generally known, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cooked up many "cases" including the "incident of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" and the "case of spy infiltration into West Sea". And they are arresting, imprisoning and brutally executing a large number of student youth and personages of all social strata who waged the just national-salvation struggle.

Linking the patriotic activities of the south Korean student youth and personages of different social strata with us, they are slinging mud at the northern half of the Republic in a desperate attempt to incite north-south confrontation and justify their brutal oppression even a little.

"Anti-communism" is a slogan of war.

With the approach of June 25, the day when US imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique unleashed the Korean war in 1950, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are vociferating about non-existent "provocation" from the north and making the people ready for action and further stepping up war preparations with military aid from the US and Japanese aggressors.

With no amount of such "anti-communist" clamour, however, can they accomplish their vicious aim. And with no frenzy can they repress the south Korean people who are waging the vigorous anti-"government" struggle looking up as their beacon of hope to the northern half of the Republic where communism, the ideal of mankind, is being actualized and check the path of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people.

Intensification of the "anti-communist" rackets will only hasten their doom.

All the imperialists and their stooges resorted to "anti-communist" campaign. But it was not the communists but the imperialists and their lackeys that went to ruin.

The traitor Syngman Rhee who had been engrossed in treachery to the country and the nation regarding "anti-communism" as a lifelong task was given a stern trial of history and by the people and fell. The Pak Jung Hi, a heinous traitor, fascist hangman and splittist, too, will surely meet the same doom.

Li Jip

South Korean Fascist Bandits Deny Entrance to South Korea by US Correspondent Who Exposed Their Crimes

Foreign press reports from Washington on June 5 said that an entry visa to south Korea for Elizabeth Pond, a Tokyo correspondent for the US **Christian Science Monitor**, was revoked.

In this connection an official of the US State Department said on June 5: "We regret any infringement on the right of the press to report freely". He added that a "US protest" was made to the south Korean puppet government.

Pointing to the reason why an entry visa for Pond was revoked by the Pak Jung Hi clique, Jiji of Japan recalled that in her article from Seoul which was carried in the May 21 issue of the **Christian Science Monitor** under the headline "South Korea's new troubles", Pond exposed the crimes of the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

In the article Pond pointed to the fact that the traitor Pak Jung Hi "who received his training from the Japanese army still has the old Japanese military mentality" and harshly represses the people, "calling anyone who opposes the 'government' a communist".

It is quite understandable that the article disclosing part of the true colours of the Pak Jung Hi clique, the despicable pro-Japanese stooges and most truculent fascist hangmen, touched their raw spot.

The villainous south Korean "ambassador" to the United States reportedly made a complaint, saying that the article was "a malicious attack" on his boss.

The director of the editorial board of the **Christian Science Monitor** said that "his newspaper fully believes in the article of Pond", "will demand" an entry visa for Pond insistently and "has no intention of sending any other correspondent." (KCNA)

At the 351st MAC Meeting

US Imperialist Aggressors Must Withdraw from South Korea Immediately Taking All Their Armed Forces Along with Them

The 351st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on June 7 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique under their wings having introduced a group of fighter-bombers into south Korea in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement and perpetrated vicious espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic in the air, at sea and on the ground, and called the enemy side to account.

The US imperialists announced that they would newly transfer a group of highly efficient "F-4 Phantom" fighter-bombers from Thailand to south Korea, ranting that as these planes have greater "manoeuvrability", the "capability of the US fighter planes" in south Korea will increase.

Moreover, the US imperialists declared openly that in the future there would be "some shift" of their aggressive armed forces from Taiwan.

The Senior Member of our side scathingly condemned the enemy side for the criminal acts, branding them as a gross violation of Sub-Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to stop the new reinforcement of armed forces at once and carry away all the lethal weapons and combat equipment from south Korea.

He pointed out concrete examples when he filed strong protest with the enemy side against the espionage and hostile acts committed by the US imperialist aggressors and Pak Jung Hi puppets in the air, at sea and on the ground. Further, he resolutely demanded that they severely punish the criminals and take out of the Demilitarized Zone without delay all the heavy and automatic weapons illegally brought in and take responsible steps so as not to repeat such hostile acts.

Exposing and denouncing to the full all the provocative manoeuvres of the US imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for another war, he pointed out that the enemy had violated the Armistice Agreement on more than 33,000 occasions till the end of May this year since the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The manoeuvres of the US imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for aggression and war show that the splittists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relations back to where it was before the announcement of the Joint Statement and driving the situation to the brink of war, the Senior Member of our side stressed.

He emphasized that the US imperialists' frantic war preparations are aimed to ignite another aggressive war like they did on June 25, 1950 in an attempt to conquer the whole of Korea.

He went on:

There can be no reason or pretext for the US imperialist aggressors to stay in south Korea wearing "UN Force" helmets, now that 20 years have passed since the Armistice Agreement was signed.

The Senior Member of our side strongly demanded that the US imperialist aggressors discontinue aggressive acts and war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people and withdraw immediately from south Korea taking all their armed forces along with them, and stressed that if they further keep south Korea under their illegal occupation, aggravate the situation in Korea and trigger off a war, the entire Korean people will fight them back in unity and wipe them out in this land once and for all.

(KCNA)

Traitor Pak Jung Hi: Prime Mover in Graft and Depravity

The tendency of the privileged circles and the rich to live in luxury and debauchery has now reached its zenith in south Korea.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi and his close associates are most notable among them.

It is already known that the wife of the "prime minister" of the puppet regime put a 5 million *won* worth of gold necklace on her pet dog and that traitor Pak Jung Hi let his concubine pass a ring worth 45 million *won* over her finger.

It is said that traitor Pak Jung Hi's daughter now possesses a ring and a pearl necklace respectively valued at 100 million *won*.

In south Korean society the amount of 100 million *won* is what a worker would have to earn at least for 300 years.

Recently Pak Jung Hi, the villain, secured his private plane on special order. He paid 5,000 million *won* for it.

This extravagant amount of money was, needless to say, accumulated by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through illicit dealing.

Even according to their data watered down, the private property of traitor Pak Jung Hi and a handful of his understrappers in 1970 made up more than half of the amount of currency issued by the south Korean "central bank".

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...there is no doubt... that the south Korean puppet regime is an anti-popular reactionary 'government' that represents the interests of the landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats. All the so-called policies of this 'government' are aimed at plundering and exploiting the people to provide comfort and enjoyment to the US imperialists and their henchmen."

After his usurpation of "power" in 1961, quisling Pak Jung Hi, a swindler, under the patronage of US imperialism, preferentially allocated "aid" goods to comprador capitalists, sold "government"-run enterprises to them for a mere song and gave them other "special favours". In return, he accepted a huge sum of "political fund" and various bribes each time. At the time of the "founding of the democratic republican party", for instance, this traitor received 20 million dollars of "political fund" from comprador capitalists. His graft cases are innumerable.

Among other things, the widely known "three powder profiteering case" can be cited. It is a case in which traitor Pak Jung Hi, in conspiracy with comprador capitalists, gained an excessive profit of 6,900 million *won* by smuggling in wheat flour, sugar and cement.

In the "securities fluctuation case", the traitor caused a great alteration in the value of shares on the plea of "promoting stock market" and put into his pocket far more than 10 million dollars by taking advantage of this fluctuation. The "Walker Hill case" is a case in which the traitor embezzled 1.5 million dollars under the pretext of laying out a pleasure ground.

The sum of money pocketed by this quisling through such means in a little more than one year following his "assumption of power" equalled one-third of the yearly budget of the south Korean puppet government at that time. In the five to six years that ensued, he placed on deposit 350 million dollars, of which 5 million dollars were lodged in foreign banks. With this pilfered money, traitor Pak Jung Hi set up enterprises at different places, including "Arirang house" in America, to rake in huge profits.

The "May 16 scholarship association", typical of illegal wealth hoarding in south Korea, has roughly 50,000 million *won* of funds which is virtually owned by no one else but Pak Jung Hi. It is already a disclosed fact.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi received "remunerations" and bribes for his bartering away the property of the country and the people to his US and Japanese patrons and to foreign monopolies. Thus he committed without compunction various treacheries which cannot be condoned for ages.

When the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks" was held, this scoundrel pocketed 20 million dollars prepaid.

In addition to such illicit money-making of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the "prime minister," "CIA director", top-level servants of the "Chongwadae secretariat", "ministers and vice-ministers" of the puppet government, "assemblymen", bigwigs of the puppet army and comprador capitalists vied with each other in feathering their own nests. The amount of embezzled money plus their ill-gotten gains runs into hundreds of billions of *won*.

Recently there occurred the case of illegal bank loan of 7,400 million *won* granted to the "Kumrok trading corporation" and another case of illegal loan given to the "Taehan farm produce company Ltd", which gave rise to public censure. The amount of money in the latter case is 10 times as much as that in the former case. Both cases were backed up by traitor Pak Jung Hi.

In south Korea, the people are now pinched with poverty. Even one-room board houses are not available to them. Many of them go in rags and suffer from constant hunger. They die of illness, unable to get a dose of medicine. The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, enjoy an extremely luxurious life, squandering the money they got by illicit means.

This notwithstanding, traitor Pak Jung Hi talks glibly about "Clean-up of irregularities and corruption" and the building of an "affluent society", only revealing his tergiversation strikingly.

With no amount of appeasement and deception, however, can traitor Pak Jung Hi veil his true colours as the unpardonable arch traitor, betrayer of the nation, prime mover in graft and depravity and most despicable mountebank who has indulged in trading off the country and the people, saturated with the greed for power and self-interest, in the past 13 years since he took the helm of the puppet "regime".

Pak Hae Chon

Foolish Attempt to Check the Trend of the Times

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea met with a strong rebuff of the Australian government while impudently attempting interference when the latter was going to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is widely known to the world.

But reports say that recently the Japanese government which regards the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as its inferior ally and sets them up as the guide for reinvasion of south Korea proposed that the Australian government put off its recognition of the DPRK, saying that "recognition of north Korea" would "weaken the stand" of the south Korean puppet clique.

This is a haughty act of trampling underfoot even the elementary norms to be observed in the international relations and an intolerable act of meddling in the internal affairs of the sovereign state.

The Japanese government's arrogant act of interfering in the domestic affairs got a deserved snub of the Australian government.

The hostile policy of the Japanese government towards our country clearly shows the black heart of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles to take possession of south Korea. And it is a product of its insidious machination to undermine the friendship and unity among the peoples of the countries in Asia who constitute a hindrance to its manoeuvring for Asian reinvasion.

But, Asia of today is not Asia of yesterday. The Korean people of today is not the Korean people of yesterday. The Japanese militarists must look squarely at the changed trend of the times and behave with discretion.

Kim Dong Ok

Fifth Conference of Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers Sends Telegram of Protest to South Korean Fascist Clique

The Fifth Conference of the Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers opened in Moscow on June 2 heard a speech of Choe Yong Su, delegate of south Korean workers, on the morning of June 3 and adopted with unanimous approval a telegram of protest denouncing the south Korean puppet clique's military fascist repression and predatory acts and sent it to traitor Pak Jung Hi, according to a report.

The telegram of protest said:

The Fifth Conference of the Trade Unions International of Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers, in the name of its entire attendants, bitterly denounces the recent criminal acts in arresting, imprisoning and murdering south Korean workers, youths and students who have risen in the struggle against the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demands the guarantee of freedom and democracy and the immediate release of the arrested patriots. (KCNA)

Peru Advances Vigorously Along the Path of Independence and Self-Support

Revolution in Peru Is Triumphing

The Peruvian people have been the targets of aggression and plunder of the imperialists and colonialists for several centuries.

But the establishment of the present government headed by President Juan Velasco Alvarado has put an end to it. Its anti-imperialist and independent policy has enabled the people of this country to free themselves gradually from oppression and exploitation of the US-led imperialists and concentrate their efforts on building a new society, free and prosperous.

The experience in life has brought to the Peruvian people the keen realization that the prosperity of the country and independent development cannot be achieved without destroying the economic footholds of imperialism. So the Peruvian government began its work by taking the step to nationalize the businesses owned by the imperialist monopolies.

In 1969 the government annulled the "Talara Agreement" concluded between the US and the former pro-US reactionary Peruvian government; nationalized the "International Petroleum Business" owned by US imperialism and issued the "Law on the Agrarian Reform." Under this law the land of the US imperialists and the domestic plantation owners were confiscated and distributed to the peasants.

In addition to these, a number of socio-economic reforms and other progressive steps were taken.

The government nationalized mines, factories, enterprises, banks, telephone and telegraph companies and railway transport formerly owned by foreign monopoly capitalists. It placed a ban on the investment of foreign capital in the productive fields of ferrous and nonferrous metals, petroleum processing, chemical, cement and rayon pulp industries.

The law on reforming education, the law on prohibiting the printing and distribution of reactionary publications were enforced; measures were taken to prohibit the distribution of US magazines and films which inculcate into people's minds the American way of life and the reactionary ideas of American worship.

All these have led to the rapid destruction of the political and economic foundations of the imperialists and the weakening of their position.

This mirrors the firm will of the Peruvian people to achieve the economic independence, the material basis of political independence, and constitutes a hard blow to the US imperialists and other foreign imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

Today, the Peruvian people are endeavouring to create a new life, rejecting the intervention of outside forces and successfully fulfilling the five-year plan of economic development (1971-75), looking forward to the bright future.

Pointing to the people's support for progressive reforms, President Juan Velasco Alvarado said: "The revolution in Peru is confidently advancing."

Han Dok Yon

In Defence of 200-Mile Maritime Rights

The Peruvian government and people declared the distance of 200 nautical miles as the extent of jurisdiction and are fighting staunchly against the US-led imperialists who plunder their aquatic resources.

The Peruvian government and people regard it as a vital problem to protect the marine resources and have long been defending their maritime rights.

In 1972 they opposed the brigandish "fisheries law" of US imperialism and manifested their firm determination to defend their maritime rights. Some time ago the Peruvian patrol boats captured the US pirate ships and severely punished their crew who were engrossed in the plunder of aquatic resources after infiltrating into the Peruvian territorial waters.

The resolute step and staunch struggle of the Peruvian government and people are enlisting unanimous support of the Latin American people and other people of the third world.

Yon Dok Il

A Peruvian dockyard. A transport ship is now under construction

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